A CARD.
G. S. L. City, Nov. 6
Utah that they are still doing
most desirable goods, adapted to
house at Camp Floyd, and
It may be an object for those
Floyd, at the same prices as
LIVINGSTON, KINKEAD
$10 REWARD.
STRAYED or stolen from
FOR SALE,
Beer and Ale, in
FOR SALE,
thousand head of Sheep
AYLIES & SON, WATCH MAKERS,
Salt Lake City, January 3rd, 1859.
JAS. MAURICE SMITH, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
M. BLAIR, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
LAW OFFICE.
McCORMICK & WILLIAMS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
FORD, CABOT & CO.
WAGONS.
BILLIARDS.
EMPIRE, Billiard Saloon
EMPIRE SALOON.
WANTED:
SPRING BREWERY
COW STRAYED.
LOOK HERE.
WORK CATTLE.
ER, RUSSEL & CO.
DOMESTIC GROCERIES, Shoes, Hats & Caps

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KIRK ANDERSON'S VALLEY TAN.

BY KIRK ANDERSON. EIGHT DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME 1. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1859. NUMBER 17.

THE VALLEY TAN.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

KIRK ANDERSON.

TERMS:

Single copy for one year, $8, invariably in advance.

[For the Valley Tan.

My Happy Home.

Home of my youth and scenes of my childhood,
How oft to my fancy the vision does come
The bright sunny hours, the fields and the flowers,
And all the lov'd scenes of my own happy home.

In fancy again do I sport with my playmates,
Again through the fields do I idly roam;
Or at eve on the green do I play at the high-gates,
With the dear little friends of my childhood's home.

What joy we all felt when the school hour was over,
And the hour for play and pleasure did come;
To sport through the daisies and sweet smelling clover,
That spangled the fields of my own native home.

Though in a strange land and exiled from all pleasure,
I still fondly hope that again I shall come
To the scenes of my youth, and *my heart's fondest treasure*,
The home of my childhood my own happy home.

J. S.

More of the Mohave Indians.

Probable Massacre of the Stockton Mail Party.

An "extra" issued Sunday morning, the 23d of January, from the office of the *Southern Vineyard*, of Los Angeles, says:

Mr. Joseph Walker—one of the oldest mountaineers living, than whom no man is more capable of forming a correct conclusion from the conduct and appearance of Indians—informs us that he is apprehensive that a party of men, supposed to number about fifteen, belonging to the Stockton and Albuquerque mail transportation company, has been cut off by the Mohaves on the Colorado river. The circumstances, as related to us yesterday by Capt. Walker, who accompanied Col. Hoffman in his recent visit to the Colorado river, are that on the evening of the arrival of the party at the river, he was informed by a Pah Utah that there was a party of Americans a short distance below, coming up the river. Upon being closely examined, he stated a few days previous the party of whites were traveling down William's Fork, which for some distance runs nearly parallel to the Colorado, and that they were seen by the Pah Utahs from the hills lying between the two rivers, and that time enough had elapsed for the party to have reached the crossing of the Colorado, which is about 50 miles up the river from the mouth of William's Fork. Subsequently, Capt. Walker questioned a Mohave Indian, who came into camp, respecting a party of whites reported as coming up the river, but he seemed to be profoundly ignorant of any such party.—Captain Walker then informed him what the Pah Utah had said, when he replied that the Pah Utah was a liar. Captain Walker thinks from the manner and action of the Mohave that he was dissembling, and that the party seen by the Pah Utahs had been cut off by the Mohaves who reside along the Colorado, between the mouth of William's Fork and the crossing.

As Col. Hoffman's party were returning from the river, Mr. Craig, the agent of the Mail Company on this end of the route, was met on his way out to the river, and he stated that he was going to the river, where he expected to meet a party of some fifteen men from Albuquerque. As the party reported to have been traveling down William's Fork were on the mail route road, Capt. Walker thinks there is great reason that the Mohaves have cut off, and murdered this party. It has been known here since the arrival of Mr. Heintzleman, Indian agent on the Colorado river, that the Mohaves had declared that they would not permit a military post to be established in the country, nor would they suffer the mail to be transported over that route. This declaration was made to Mr. Heintzleman, by a Mohave chief who visited him at Fort Yuma. From our own knowledge of the treacherous and insolent character of the Indians, and the unlimited confidence which we have in the knowledge, judgment and capacity of Capt. Walker, from his long and successful experience with Indians, to arrive at correct conclusions from the slightest indications given by them, we are forced to believe that another party of our fellow countrymen have been sacrificed by these treacherous and brutal savages, who perhaps of all the Indians in our territory have never received any ill treatment from the whites on any occasion.

The Indian War in the North.

More Fighting—Twenty Warriors killed, Two Volunteers Seriously Wounded.

WEAVERVILLE, Jan. 26, }
10 o'clock, P. M. }

From the *Northern Californian Extra*, of January 23rd, published at Uniontown, Humboldt County, we take the following:

Gen. Kibbe has just returned from Capt. Messick's camp, and informs us that Capt. Messick, with fourteen men, was attacked by the Indians, one hundred to one hundred and fifty in number, in the Redwoods, about seventeen miles east of Dows' Prairie, at nine o'clock yestereay morning, and the Indians were repulsed after a hard fight, which lasted one hour.

About twenty warriors were killed, and two of the volunteers wounded in the engagement. Thirteen squaws and children were made prisoners. Among the Indians killed it is said that the noted warrior Chief Chu-Pen-Teny, was one.

On their return from the field with the wounded and prisoners, two shots were fired upon them by the Indians, one of which severely wounded Work, one of the volunteers, in the elbow. The names of the two wounded in the engagement are John Houck, wounded in the right hand and body, and Samuel Overlander, on both thighs. It is hoped that none of the wounds will prove fatal. Preparations are now being made by three different parties to surround these Indians.

STILL LATER.

A messenger to Gen. Kibbe has just arrived from Redwood Creek with the news that an engagement was had between a small scouting party of the volunteers and the Indians, on Redwood Creek, near Albee's Rancho. One Indian was killed and one badly wounded, and as the party was returning, near Albee's house, one of the volunteers, Calvin Gunn, was shot through the body, and it is feared dangerously wounded.

The General Commanding the California Department of the Pacific Division, has engaged the fine steamer Uncle Sam to transport troops destined for the Majave country, direct to the mouth of the Colorado, instead of subjecting them to the long and harrassing march overland. From seven to eight companies will be dispatched, composed of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry, and it is thought that this force will be quite sufficient to subserve all the purposes that may be required. It is the General's intention to establish a strong post on the Colorado, at Beale's crossing, in the 35th parallel of latitude, the object of which will be to give the required protection to the projected Overland route via Albuquerque. We understand that no hostilities will be prosecuted against the Indian tribes, unless they commence the attack, the troops being only required to establish the posts alluded to, and give protection to the mails; but in the event of attack, will be sufficiently strong to at once give the savages a lesson from which they will not quickly recover. The troops will be transported from the mouth of the Colorado to Fort Yuma, in the small steamers now plying on that river; but will make the remainder of the journey north by land, taking the western track of the river to Beale's crossing. A squadron of Dragoons will march immediately from the Tejon and on arriving at the crossing, will await the arrival of Col. Hoffman, with the rest of his command.

It is as well to remark, while on this subject, that the route recommended by Colonel Beale, has been found deficient in water, between the crossing and the Cajon Pass, for the distance of one hundred and twenty-eight miles, so much so as to be incapable of supplying any considerable body of troops with their sumpter animals. Colonel Beale passed over the route with but few men, and with camels, capable of going three or four days without water, and probably did not make sufficient allowance for large trains with horses and mules. In other places the water has been found to be very alkaline, for four or five marches in succession, which cannot but prove very deleterious to man and animal. General Clarke has exhibited a great degree of energy and promptitude in this matter; but it must be admitted, that if the Mohaves and Pah Utahs have determined on a war, they are likely to give us greater trouble than even the Oregon Indians, as their country is unknown to the whites, and inaccessible by means of steamer or other water craft, involving the necessity of conveying the troops with their stores, arms and ammunition, by long and tedious marches.

IMMENSE SHEEP MOVEMENT.—The Santa Fe (N. M.) *Gazette*, states that 105,000 sheep are about to be taken from Bernaillo and Valentia counties, in that Territory, overland to California. There is also a drove of 10,000 from Ohio, now at Santa Fe, bound for the same destination.

"I am afraid," said a person of questionable or unquestionable habits, "that I am likely to have water upon the brain." "You will never have it upon the stomach," was his companion's consolatory reply.

[From the Sacramento Union.]

Salt Lake Mail Route.

Under this head the San Francisco *National* publishes a statement—professing to come from one Flenner, who says he came passenger from Salt Lake—which reads like a malicious misrepresentation. It was published, too, just in time—as if by accident—to be sent to Washington by the last steamer. This man Flenner has made a statement which is totally inconsistent with the truth. He says to the *National* that—

There were five through passengers. They were compelled to pack the whole distance from Salt Lake City to the sink of the Humboldt, which is about 115 miles distant from Genoa. The snow was from six inches to five feet in depth along the entire route, and in crossing the valleys the mules could not find bottom. They were in deep snow for a distance of 600 miles. Flenner says he has lived a good deal in severe climates, but he never suffered so much from the cold as during this trip. All the passengers were more or less frost bitten. Flenner being used to cold weather did not suffer so much as the others.

From Salt Lake City to Placerville the distance, by the old emigrant route, by the Goose Creek mountains, is put down at 736 miles. On the line which the mail has for a few weeks past been carried, which leaves the Goose Creek Mountains to the north, the distance is reduced over 100 miles; which would bring it down to about 600 miles from Salt Lake to Placerville.

Of that distance, 350 miles is traveled in the valley of the Humboldt, where snow rarely falls, and never lies on the ground for any length of time. This proves that the statement of Mr. Flenner that he traveled in snow for 600 miles cannot be true. He says, too, that they had to pack to the sink of the Humboldt. They may have traveled on mules; but it was not because the road was bad, for thousands of wagons have traveled the Humboldt Valley road, during the past ten years. This story is of a piece with his declaration that he traveled 600 miles in the snow. The contractors may have neglected to provide for passengers as they ought, but this is not chargeable to the route.

As an offset to this Flenner snow storm, we republish the following statement of the snow difficulties and suffering experienced on the Southern route. Upon the arrival of one of the mails at St. Louis, the *Republican* said:

Twenty-five hours were consumed in coming the first seventy-five miles from Tucson. Through Apache Kanyon the snow was fifteen inches in depth. At Apache they were forced to leave the coach, and walk a distance of twelve miles in the night, through snow two and a half feet in depth. By this operation, Beardsley had his feet badly frozen. He says he never before experienced such a night of suffering. Along this portion of the route it required twenty-four hours to travel a distance of fifty-eight miles. A severe sand storm was encountered on the Colorado river, which, however, did not materially impede progress, as it came from the west, otherwise it would have been the occasion of much lost time.

A company of United States troops were quartered at Tucson, which had lately left Fort Buchannan. Another, a relief company, was met at Apache Pass, on the way to the latter Fort. The condition of the soldiers was truly pitiable; many of them having their hands and feet badly frozen, and all undergoing the greatest hardships.

Utah a Great Grazing Country.

A correspondent of the *Christian Advocate*, giving some notes of a trip to Salt Lake, writes as follows:

The want of rain has caused the desert, which extends along the eastern base of the Nevadas from Oregon to Sonora from 50 to 100 miles in width. In this desert there are considerable tracts of meadows at the sinks of the streams from the mountains. East of this desert, the rain seems to gradually increase to the Rocky Mountains. In 1850 I passed through the Great Basin, to the south of Salt Lake. The country was traversed by low mountain ranges, from ten to twenty miles apart all (like the Nevadas) running north and south. There were many valleys between them clothed with high grass. We passed a valley about 200 miles due west of Salt Lake City, some 60 miles in length by 20 in breadth, which, I should think, contained as much good land as Salt Lake Valley itself. Winter grazing is little interrupted in the Great Basin by snow. Wherever you see sage, you find bunch grass. It is well adopted to sheep, and there is arable land enough for a pastoral population. I believe the deserts of Utah and the adjoining Territories afford as much feed as the deserts between Palestine and the Red Sea, on which the vast flocks and herds of the Israelites grazed for forty years. The eastern border of the Rocky Mountains, with New Mexico, Utah, East Oregon, and Washington Territories, are destined to become the great grazing field of the nation. While the Mississippi Valley will grow the grain for stall feeding, much of the wool may yet find its nearest market in the manufactories of California. A vast field for the consumption of woolen fabrics must yet open in South America, Japan, Northern China, and the eastern portion of the Russian Empire.

General Scott had arrived in New Orleans, and was received in the most magnificent manner by the citizens and military. General Scott delivered an address, from which the following is an extract:

Behold all this vast array of happy soldiers, whose rich uniforms and glittering muskets, with drum and fife, and clarion, remind them of the roar of war. Still they think not of it. What makes them so gay and cheerful? To-morrow they must be led to the charge. They know it, but are confident of victory. They have heard the proud city must fall. The words are, "booty and beauty;" this is their motto. They came, and how were they met? Would you know it? Ask *that* gallant band of veteran soldiers whose muskets did the work. (Great applause.) Would you know it? Ask those grave men—young sons then—sons of Louisiana. Would you take a lesson in valor, patriotism and glory? Ask those Veterans of 1814; they will give it to you. (Applause.) This is their day. It was their day on the 8th of January, 1815. It was their day then in the midst of the battle —let it be their day now. Well, then, let the free sons of Louisiana give them the honor that is their due. (Applause.) Gentlemen, it is useless for me to exhort you to-day as to the proper celebration of this anniversary. It was one so deep implanted in the hearts of Louisianians—one so deeply cherished by Americans at large—that it is not necessary to allude to the circumstances of that battle, nor to the details of that glorious engagement. All we can do is to return our thanks and bless the Almighty Providence for the blessings fought for then, and which we are now enjoying.

THE VALLEY TAN.

KIRK ANDERSON, EDITOR.

G. S. L. CITY, FEBRUARY, 22, 1859.

Owing to the late arrival of the last Eastern mail and severe indisposition, we did not issue our paper on the regular publication day. As we have several times heretofore been several days in advance, we will be readily excused under the circumstances for being behind once.

The last number of the Church Organ is almost entirely filled with a lot of characters that look like Egyptian hieroglyphics, and is baptized by the name of the Deseret Alphabet. This idea to get up a peculiar vocabulary is about as ridiculous as Mormonism itself; but it is a significant sign or emblem of the Utah theocracy, who reign supreme, while the great masses of the people are oppressed by taxation.

Mormonism, even with all the mysteries of its disgusting endowments, cannot be concealed by the invention of new characters to represent their conduct; and if they would be wise, they would educate the children in the rudiments of the English language—for they are sadly deficient in it—before introducing a bobtail system. It comes to heralded and authenticated by the supervision of the "chancellor and regents of the University," an institution that exists only on paper, and is as hollow and as great a sham as the Church itself. Education is much needed here, and we would do everything to advance it; but what does their record prove men and women growing up, in many instances, that we know are unable to read or write.

Intelligence, however, is not wanted; the whole thing is based upon a *different system.* Let the rising generation be educated in a language that embodies the literature of the age, and its lights they know would explode and expel Mormonism. We again repeat, educate the children of Utah not in Dutch or Deseret dialect, but in one that will enable them to read and understand other matters beside the precepts and dictates of the Church—but this would prove fatal in the end to the Hierarchy.

The last California mail arrived three days inside of schedule time, and the trip before it was here about four days inside of its time, making the trip inside of eleven days.

The Eastern mail came in on Monday night, having been detained by severe snow storms. We learn that on the trip that Major Chorpenning went down, the mail went through from this city to St. Joseph in fourteen days.

The mails bring us no matters of any particular interest from the Federal city. Mr. Morris' territorial squatter sovereignty bill to make the Governors, Judges, etc., of the territories elective, seems to have *squatted.* If it ever does raise its head, it will receive a blow across it more effective than a Tipperary stroke, at all events Utah will be excepted from its provisions.

RECOVERED.—Governor Cumming's mules were stolen last week from his corrall some time after midnight. He immediately secured the services of Messrs. E. K. Hanks and J. R. Clawson, who mounted their horses and rode all night, distributing hand-bills, and rode night and day until they got to Ogden, where, in the neighborhood, through their efforts in the premises the mules were found in a herd and brought back to this city. This is pretty tall riding and good police work.

The mules had, we understand, their tails shaved and their manes roached, and the brands changed, showing an evident intention to run them off.

THIEVES.—This city and vicinity is infested with a set of horse thieves which are supposed to be regularly organized. Let every one look to their stables and corrals. The spring is now approaching, and there are those who are here and there will be plenty more of them, probably coming, who will not respect the sanctity of a corrall.

☞It has been storming in this vicinity for three weeks, and is now blowing and snowing. It is pronounced by that veritable individual, the "oldest inhabitant," to be the severest ever experienced in Utah.

MORMON EXODUS.—From the best information we can gather, there will be between four and five thousand persons leave this Territory for the States and California, apostates from the Church.

Late arrivals represent the snow storms in the neighborhood of the South Pass as still being terrific.

Pacific Railroad.

This gigantic scheme, like a "wounded snake, still drags its slow length along" in Congress. The Southern Central and Northern sections are all at loggerheads, and the result will be that prejudices cannot be conserved, and the result will be that nothing will be done this session. We notice that Mr. Iverson is very strong against the Central or Salt Lake route, and produced a paper from Lieut. Maury and some Canadian gentleman to substantiate it. We admire Prof. Maury's scientific attainments, and he has been and will be a useful man in the Observatory at Washington; but there are many men in the Rocky Mountains who know more about this matter than he will ever have the patience to learn.

Assembly Soirees.

Last Tuesday evening, the Anniversary of of the birthday of Washington, excelled all others that we have had in numbers and brilliancy, it "run all night," and was really a most interesting affair. We think we can say *hoorah,* notwithstanding the efforts of secret spies, clothed by authority of the Church, to peep into windows, lecture househoulds, and try to frighten woman and children against them.

Mr. Waters, one of the agents on the route, and Mr. A. C. Ayer, better known as Texas—(and who does not know Texas that ever passed over the mail trail?) arrived in this city last evening.

They brought along with them a large amount of public documents, franked by Mr. Bernhisel, but which they had to "cache" at or near the top of the big mountain—their mules having given out, and the snow being almost impassible. A relief will be sent out to-day of fresh mules to bring it in.

The Indians, from all the information we can gather, encouraged and assisted by white men, are committing depredations North and West of this vicinity, by stealing cattle from the herd grounds. The Government a short time since, had to send out a scout of Dragoons to protect the Government property in the neighorhood of Grantsville, Tooele Valley.

Since then many thieving depredations have been committed in various sections, and as the Spring approaches, when access to to the mountains is convenient, it will be more so.

☞A man was knocked down on the street on Wednesday night, and would probably have perished had not some kindly hands found him on the street, and give him proper attention and shelter.

CATTLE.—We have been furnished by a gentleman who is well posted, of the number of cattle now in this Territory destined for California. He estimates the whole amount at about 3000, as follows:

Hickman and Burnham,	900 head.
Guthrie & Mitchell,	1100 "
Sundry lots,	1000 "

These cattle are all represented as being in fine condition, notwithstanding the severity of the winter. Great care has been taken with them.

A party recently left this city for at least as far south as Camp Floyd, an inventory of whose effects we noted down. The party too, we should state, were to lay over at the "gold mines," where, if there is no "dust" there is at least beer. The stock consisted of six bottles of Whisky, one of Brandy, one of Champaigne, a box of Cigars, two boxes of Matches and three decks of Cards. A pretty good lay-out for three, for a forty mile drive—*Vous gage.*

The Eastern mail brought us the intelligence of the death of Mr. Charles H. Miller, who was killed at the South Pass by a man named Charles E. Blakesley. From all the information we can gather a difficulty had previously existed between them, and which led subsequently to Miller's death. All the letters that have come in from that quarter pronounce it a deliberate murder. Blakesley was secured, put in irons and sent to Platte Bridge. Miller was in the employ of the South Pass Wagon Road Company, and was well known on the Missouri river, where he steamboated in the capacity of Stewart, and was a native of Union, Lincoln county, Maine.

☞The following gentlemen have left for the States within the last week:—Messrs. S. L. Hubbell, of New Mixico; George Dyer, Jackson co., Mo.; James Findlay, do.; J. D. Walterhouse, Iowa, and several others whose names we do not now recollect. They pack through, and are well equiped.

We understand that quite a number of deserters are infesting some of the northern and western settlements.

We heard last evening, but do not know how true it is, that a man was found dead in the vicinity of Grantsville, and it is supposed that the Indians killed him.

The Mail that leaves this City to-morrow, (Saturday,) will go through Weber Valley, as the Big Mountain is considered almost impracticable—at least at present to make time. It is much worse than the Sierras, and we expect the route will ultimately have to be changed entirely, either through Provo Kanyon, or Weber Valley.

We present below an extract from a discourse delivered by Jedediah M. Grant, delivered March 12th, 1854, and published in the Deseret News of July 27th, 1854.

If it does not justify murder for the salvation of a man's soul, then we have a poor perception of the force of the English language.

In the days of Moses, for certain crimes they were to bring the guilty persons before the congregation, and each man and woman were required to bring a stone to throw at the person worthy of death.

Then there was another odd commandment. The Lord God commanded them not to pity the person whom they killed, but to execute the law of God upon persons worthy of death. This should be done by the entire congregation, showing no pity. I have thought there would have to be quite a revolution among the Mormons, before such a commandment could be obeyed completely by them. The Mormons have a great deal of sympathy. For instance, if they can get a man before the tribunal administering the law of the land, and succeed in getting a rope round his neck, and having him hung up like a dead dog, it is all right; but if the Church and Kingdom of God should step forth and execute the law of God, O! what a burst of Mormon sympathy it would cause. I wish we were in a situation favorable to our doing that which is justifiable before God without any contaminating influences of Gentile amalgamation, laws and traditions, that the people of God might lay the axe to the root of the tree, and every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit might be hewn down.

"What! do you believe that people would do right, and keep the law of God, by actually putting to death the transgressor." Putting to death transgressors would exhibit the law of God, no difference by whom it was done; that is my opinion.

You talk of the different governments, the United States if you please. What do they do with traitors?—what mode do they adopt to punish traitors? Do traitors to that Government forfeit their lives? Examine also the doings of other earthly governments upon this point, and you find the same practice universal; I am not aware that there are any exceptions. But people will look into books of theology, and argue that the people of God have a right to try people for fellowship, but they have no right to try them on property or life. That makes the devil laugh, saying, I have got them on a hook now; they can cut them off, and I will put eight or ten spirits, worse than they are, into their tabernacles, and send them back to mob them. What a fine thing it was that I got Oliver Cowdery to write that piece on law, and introduce it into the Book of Doctrine and Covenants!

But if the Government of God on earth, and Eternal Priesthood, with the sanction of High Heaven, in the midst of all this people, has passed sentence on certain sins when they appear in a person, has not the people of God a right to carry out that part of his law as well as any other portion of it? It is their right to baptize a sinner to save him, and it is also their right to kill a sinner to save him, when he commits those crimes that can only be atoned for by shedding his blood. If the Lord God forgives sin by baptism, and there is another law that certain sins cannot be atoned for by baptism, but by the shedding of the blood of the sinner, query, whether the people of God be overreaching the mark, if they should execute the law to save such? They used to do it anciently. We would not kill a man, of course, unless we killed him to save him. We would not baptize a man unless we baptized him to save him. We would not lay hands upon a man that he might receive the Holy Spirit, only for the salvation of the man. And every act of men having the priesthood upon the earth, should be for the salvation of the people.

* * * * * * * * *

Do you think it would be any sin to kill me if I were to break my covenants? Let every man preach for himself: I am preaching my own faith to-day. Do you believe you would kill me if I broke the covenants of God, and you had the Spirit of God? Yes; and the more Spirit of God I had, the more I should strive to save your soul by spilling your blood, when you had committed sin that could not be remitted by baptism.

CAMP FLOYD, U. T., Feb. 13, 1859.

MR. EDITOR:

The best news of this week, is that the Paymaster has left for California, and I hope as does every one else, that the purpose of this trip is to obtain the means to pay-off; he left on the 11th, taking with him a detachment from the different corps; the detachment commanded by Lieut. Marmaduke, 7th Infantry. They Major may rest assured that his return will be very welcome to us all.

Several of the officers have applied for furloughs, and will I suppose leave for the "States" very soon now, provided they get them. The passage of the retired list for the Army, is about the only news brought by the mail for this week. I had not the pleasure of seeing the bill yet, but I have no doubt but that it will be one of the best things that could be done for the Army, as from what I have heard of the bill, it will get the Army rid of those officers who are no longer fit for the field, and also gives younger officers a chance to raise to something before he is too old to be of any use. As it is, an officer is, I may say, an old man before he becomes a Captain; of course there are a few exceptions; but most of these were caused by the raising of the four new regiments. The commanding officer has been notified that the Indians have been committing a good many depredations in the vicinity of Fillmore City. He intends sending out a company of Dragoons, about the first of March, as it is impossible to do so before, on account of the bad condition of the horses, and Infantry would be of little use after Indians at such a distance. Although "I" and "H" companies 7th, Infantry, under command of Major G. R. Paul, did some pretty responsible marching last fall; and succeeded in capturing the offenders too, and can do it again if required.

On Wednesday night the "Dramatic Association presented the "Serious Family;" this is the third time the piece has been played, yet it was very well received, as was testified by the audience. On Saturday night they played "Love's Sacrifice." The characters were generally very well sustained. In this piece we had the pleasure of seeing more of the members of the Association on the stage and in better characters than in any piece which they have presented before; and cannot help giving Mrs. Whitlock and Messrs. White and Thatcher credit for the ease and grace of their performances, they being entirely free from affectation which is carried by some of the *Stars* to a rediculous extent.

"COMEDY."

Theatrical Notice.

CAMP FLOYD, U. T., Feb. 18th, 1859.

On Saturday evening, the Military Dramatic Association performed, Lovell's Five act play, entitled "Love's Sacrifice, or the Rival Merchants," with the following very strong cast:

Matthew Elmore	Mr. F. Lee,
Paul Lafont	" J. Rutledge,
Eugene de Lorme	" [illegible]. C. White,
St. Lo	" Thatcher,
Morluc	" Delano,
Du Viray	" Doyle,
Friar Benedic	" Baldwin,
Jean Ruse	" J. Shaw,
Margaret	Mrs. Tuckett,
Herminie de Vermont	" Whitlock,
Jenny	" Lougee,
Manou	" Westwood.

Matthew Elmore was very efficiently delineated by Mr. Lee, he showed a thorough knowledge of stage business, and great tact in his interview with Lafont in endeavoring to hide his supposed connection with the murder of Du Barre, the thought of which gnawed his brain; he displayed true feeling while disclosing his guilt to Margaret, he was frequently cheered. The part of Paul Lafont, by Mr. Rutlege, (who was suffering from severe hoarseness,) we thought the aside's were rather too loud, and that he evinced more passion than was called for, after St. Lo's description of his character.

His silky smoothness is not of this world:
His sugared smiles hath nothing earthly in it—
None of the spice and pepper of a man!
He's never in a passion — that's not human.

With these exceptions the character was well sustained.

Messrs. White and Thatcher, performed their respective roles, with their accustomed ability.

Messrs. Delano and Doyle were very creditable, as Morluc and Du Viray.

Mr. Baldwin performed the part of the Friar, with that quiet subdued tone in keeping with the character.

Jean Ruse, (Mr. Shaw,) was gone through in a quiet, unassuming manner, it was very well acted, particularly in the scene with Manou. We thought we noticed a slight touch of the brogue; we only mention this that it may be avoided in the future.

Margaret was as well enacted by Mrs. Tuckett, as anything she has undertaken, and was received as it ought to be. In crossing the stage, in her interview with Lafont, her walk lacked the grace which is expected in a well born lady.

Herminie, was better rendered by Mrs. Whitlock, than any other character in which she has yet appeared. Her scene with St. Lo, where she orders him to become Lafont's wife, as the conditions of his wedding her, was delivered with the highest degree of archness and vivacity, and was very well received by the audience.

Mrs. Lougee performed the curious housekeeper very satisfactorily.

Mrs. Westwood, was very good as Manou.

The house was full, notwithstanding the scarcity of money, this is a sufficient [illegible] that when good plays are produced the public will attend.

They could not have selected any [illegible] farces, which would have drawn [illegible] house, which justifies our opinion that the public are satiated with farces alone, how ever good they may be.

The management deserve the greatest credit, for the way this play was put upon the stage, the costumes were very good, and appropriate, there was a completeness in the whole, which could not fail to give satisfaction.

The entertainment concluded with [illegible] lesques *a la Morrissey and Heenan.*

On Wednesday, "Love's Sacrifice," was repeated.

Mr. Rutledge decidedly improved on his first appearance; the play went very [illegible] ly throughout.

The Farce, of "The Boots at the [illegible]" was the afterpiece.

"DRA[illegible]"

The Paraguay Expedition.

OUR EXPEDITIONARY CORRESPONDENT.

Arrival of the United States Steamer Metacomet, at Key West, from Pensacola.

KEY WEST, Florida, Dec. 27, 18[illegible]

The arrival of the celebrated steamer Metacomet, from Pensacola, produced an intense degree of excitement in this place. Even the sanctity of the Sabbath did not prevent the inhabitants from thronging down the Government wharf. Wreckers [illegible] wreckers' wives and daughters, Collector of the Port, Marshal of the district, [illegible] States Clerk, Lighthouse Inspector, [illegible] chandlers, and "niggers" in countless numbers, all animated by a desire to know [illegible] we could be.

Some of the knowing ones thought [illegible] General Walker, with his army of filebusters was coming to levy a contribution upon [illegible] town, with the view of raising funds [illegible] "to spread the area of liberty elsewhere" others predicted that it was the Pensacola steamer returning on account of a [illegible] down. The landing of the pilot soon quieted their fears, for he assured them that it [illegible] the Metacomet, bound to Paraguay, [illegible] had come here to take in coal and [illegible] when the crowd silently dispersed—[illegible] their homes, and many, I fear, to the [illegible] ing saloons with which this place is ble[illegible]

The Metacomet left Pensacola on the [illegible] with one hundred tons of coal on board [illegible] supply of ten days—which brought [illegible] guards within thirty-three inches of [illegible] water, and immersed her wheels five and a half feet.

The Metacomet can only steam at the [illegible] of six knots per hour, and always enjoyed [illegible] bad reputation; and this, with her top ham[illegible] made her a very bad sea boat, insomuch [illegible] any slight sea strikes her under the gu[illegible] with fearful violence. The noise produ[illegible] by this is awful, making it difficult to s[illegible] at night. This vessel was declared un[illegible] worthy by Commander Semmes, U. S. N., [illegible] a report to the Secretary of the Navy, [illegible] he recommended "that her owners sh[illegible] carry her to Montevideo, and there, trans[illegible] red to the squadron, her light draft of w[illegible] —six feet—would make her useful as a [illegible] patch boat." A subsequent survey, by officers from the Pensacola Navy Yard, [illegible] ported differently, though had there be[illegible] naval engineer on the survey, he would [illegible] condemned her on account of the boiler, [illegible] bottom of which is only half the thick[illegible] required by law; at all events, it is a [illegible] poor one indeed, having many suspi[illegible] looking patches upon it and a wooden s[illegible] ing. Uncle Sam, I am afraid, has been [illegible] taken in; however, no effort will remain [illegible] tried to carry her to the "scene of war." [illegible] Metacomet will leave in a few days, and [illegible] pass through the old Bahama channel, [illegible] her next stopping place will be Barbad[illegible]

The following is a list of her officers:—

Lieutenant commanding, W. H. Ma[illegible] Lieutenants, C. H. Wells, Greenleaf C[illegible] J. G. Maxwell; Engineers, (acting) S. [illegible] gomery, N. C. Selden, Geo. F. Farron; [illegible] tain's clerk, N. L. Keffer; Purser's clerk, [illegible] T. Dooley.

Funeral of Col. Francis Le[illegible]

The honors of a military burial were [illegible] terday paid the remains of Col. Francis [illegible] of the 2nd Regiment of Infantry, who d[illegible] St. Louis, on the evening of the 19th. [illegible] The funeral services were performed [illegible] Second Presbyterian church, corner of [illegible] nut and Fifth streets, commencing [illegible] o'clock, where an impressive and appro[illegible] sermon was delivered. At about 10 o'c[illegible] the remains, escorted by the 1st Regim[illegible] Infantry of this district, accompanied b[illegible] General Regiment and Battalion st[illegible] gether with a large concourse of c[illegible] were removed to the Iron Mountain Ra[illegible] depot, where a special train was in w[illegible] to proceed to Jefferson Barracks. [illegible] bleakness of the weather served to [illegible] numbers from participating in the obse[illegible] but notwithstanding the bitter cold, [illegible] commodious cars were required for t[illegible] funeral [illegible] The different companies of the [illegible] turned out about three hundred men.

The ceremonies at the grave were [illegible] cordance with the military formalities [illegible] tomary on such an occasion. After [illegible] Episcopal burial service had been read [illegible] the body deposited in its silent resting [illegible] the various companies were arranged [illegible] and fired the usual number of volleys. [illegible] solemn duties to the dead having been [illegible] formed, the return march was begun [illegible] procession moved homeward.

The distinguished deceased was born [illegible] Pennsylvania, April 13th, 1802, and [illegible] consequently in his fifty-seventh year [illegible] he died. At the age of sixteen he [illegible]

KIRK ANDERSON'S VALLEY TAN.

Military Academy at West Point as a cadet, and four years afterwards received his commission as 2d Lieutenant of the Seventh Infantry. Two years later he was promoted a grade higher and became First Lieutenant. In February, 1847, he attained the rank of Major of the Fourth Infantry, in which regiment he was in command during the entire war with Mexico. For gallant and meritorious conduct in the engagements of Churubusco and Contreras, August 20th, 1847, he received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, and an additional grade, by brevet, for heroic demeanor, a month later at the battle of El Molino del Ray, in which conflict he was wounded. He had previously distinguished himself at the siege of Fort Brown, and his conduct on the occasion of the taking of the city of Mexico won marked distinction. He succeeded to the Colonelcy of the Second Regiment, October 18th, 1855, which rank he held at the time of his death. He was commander of the Department of the West, stationed in St. Louis, until last fall, when he was relieved by Col. E. V. Sumner. His services in the last war, wherein he earned such deserved renown, were not without their sacrifices. Like many others, he contracted a disease, the chronic diarrhoea, which undermined his constitution and eventually brought him to his death-bed.

Col. Lee, besides being a gallant offlcer, was in all respects an upright and honorable man. His many amiable traits, his sociable disposition and his frank, punctilious integrity, won the regard of all with whom he was brought in contact.

Army Intelligence.

We find in the Mobile Tribune a letter from Major Van Dorn, dated 'Camp Rodgeminiski, C. N., *December 11, 1858*,' in which he says:

Under the head of "Fight with the Camanches," one of the Mobile papers says:—

"*A* large company of the 2d cavalry, which was engaged under Major Van Dorn in it, was enlisted here from our own city and county, and the surrounding counties of Mississippi and Alabama."

I find it impossible to let this statement, or a part of it, go uncorrected. Of the eighty-five men who were enlisted by me at Mobile, for "A" company, 2d cavalry, there remains now but *fifteen;* the balance having deserted from the service and rendered themselves thereby thieves and perjurers—having sworn to serve the government faithfully for five years, and when they left stole the horses and arms of the government they were entrusted with.

If you find the list of these gentlemen too long to publish in your valuable paper, you will, I know, find it a pleasure to publish the short one of those who, notwithstanding the bitter pill of army discipline, (which Southern youths find so difficult to swallow,) the hardships, deprivations, and constant exposure of frontier service, have stood unshaken in their loyalty to the government, constant to their own honor and reputation, and the ornaments of the service. These men, except two or three of them, were in the fight, and represented well the counties of Mississippi and Alabama, from which they came. They are—

First sergeant, Robert H. Chapman; second sergeant, Henry Williams; corporal, Joseph P. Taylor, (wounded;) corporal, George W. Giddins. Privates: H. Q. C. Aldrich, Josephus Byars, James W. Dance, Geo. W. Lundy, Anselm Lonsmann, Samuel A. Turbill, Robert J. Boone, John O. Chambers, James H. Gibbons, Wm. H. Hamilton, John W. Norton.

E. VAN DORN,
Brev. Maj., Capt. 2d Cav., Com'd'g Exp'n.

Twenty-one hundred recruits were drilled, equipped, organized into companies, and despatched from Governor's Island, during 1858, to the several army stations, principally to Utah and the Pacific. The number of troops at present located on the Island is 638, of which 237 belong to the permanent party, (which includes clerks, boatmen, &c.,) and 401 to the disposable recruits and young musicians. The post is commanded by Maj. and Superintendent of the recruiting service, Albermarle Clyde. The other officers are Capt. De Lancy, Floyd Jones, 4th Infantry; Surgeon C. H. Laub, First Lieutenant Robt. C. Cole, 8th Infantry; Louis O. Morris, 1st artillery, and Julius de Lagnet, 2d artillery; Second Lieutenants Charles H. Ingraham, James J. Van Horn, Sardine J. Reed; (by brevet) Oliver P. Gooding, Asa B. Carey, Bryan M. Thomas, and A. Bescom. The seven last named are graduates of the last year, waiting opportunities to join their several regiments.

First Lieutenant Henry B. Clitz, Recruiting officer in Cedar street, New York, has been promoted to a Captaincy, vice Ward, deceased.

Six companies of the 1st Cavalry will be stationed along the route to California, viz.: at Fort Smith, Fort Riley, and Fort Washita, under the command of Major Sedgwick. This detachment will take with them 30,000 navy pistols and 15,000 Sharp's carbine cartridges, besides provisions for 80 days.

In accordance with instructions from the War Department, Captain Edward O. C. Ord, third regiment artillery, with a detachment from his company, has arrived from Fort Vancouver, Oregon, for the purpose of forming the artillery school of practice, recently established at Fort Monroe, Virginia.

Orders have been issued directing that the six companies of the first cavalry, now stationed at Fort Leavenworth, shall be located as follows: Two companies at Fort Smith, two companies at Fort Riley, and two companies at Ft. Washita.

Major John Sedgwick, first cavalry, has been selected to superintend the preparation and departure of those companies from Fort Leavenworth. They will be provided with eighty days' provisions, and will also take with them 15,000 Sharp's carbine cartridges, and 30,000 navy pistol cartridges.

The general court-martial which convened at Fort Randall, Nebraska, for the trial of Lieut. Lee, 2d regiment infantry, has adjourned. The court has honorably acquitted Lieut. L. of the charges preferred against him.

A general court martial has been convened at Fort Ridgely, Minnesota, for the trial of Lieut. Hunter; 2d infantry. Major Sherman, 3d artillery is appointed president of the court, and Asst. Surg. Crowell as judge-advocate.

By the last mail from California, Gen. Mansfield, Inspector General of the army, has furnished the War Department with a very interesting and important report of his inspections in Oregon and California. The General suggests many important reforms in the way of transportation, &c., at present carried on by our government in those regions, which will no doubt meet with the approval of the Secretary of War. The Indians are reported to be quiet, and seem very friendly disposed to the whites. They seem to censure the whites in urging them to commit the recent depredations.

Flare-up in the Senate.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.

The Herald's Washington correspondence says, in the Executive session of the Senate to-day, an angry discussion arose between Judge Douglas and Senator Fitch, when words were used which, it is thought, must lead to a duel. The debate occurred on the question of confirming Potter, of Ohio, as Collector of Toledo.

Mr. Pugh opposed Potter's nomination, as the man displaced was his friend. He said if the President desired an issue with him, (Pugh,) he was ready for it. He denounced the appointment, and called on every Senator who was his, (Pugh's) friend, to vote against it.

Mr. Douglas responded, saying that he would vote with the Senator from Ohio. He then branched off on to the Illinois appointments, and said that they were dishonest, corrupt and incompetent.

Senator Fitch interrogated Douglas and said it was untrue.

Douglas again reiterated what he had said.

Fitch again said it was untrue. (Cries of order were then made.)

Douglas continued the debate.

Fitch replied to Douglas with great bitterness, and said that Senators knew how to prize anything coming from that quarter. (Cries of order.)

Mr. Douglas then replied, and was called to order.

Motions were then made that Douglas be allowed to go on in order.

Jeff. Davis opposed it, and said, turning to Douglas, that he had listened with indignation to the language used, and it was that of a higwayman and bravo. The debate was continued some time, when a motion was made and the Senate adjourned. It was said that the lie was given, and most severe personal remarks made.

WASHINGTON, January 19, 1859.

Through the courtesy of the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, in the House of Representatives, I am enabled to lay before the readers of the Republican the following highly interesting letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in advance of its publication elsewhere. X.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Jan. 11, 1859.

DEAR SIR: Will you be pleased to give me all the information in your possession in relation to the Territory now proposed to be organized out of the western parts of Kansas and Nebraska, on the Platte river. I wish particularly to be informed as to the number of the inhabitants—the character of the productions or suitableness for agricultural purposes, as well as mineral resources. Also, the tribes of Indians occupying it, their names and numbers, as far as you are informed, and all other information you may have pertinent to the object of my inquiry.

Yours truly,
ALEX. H. STEPHENS.
To GOV. J. W. DENVER, &c., &c.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs,
January 18, 1859.

SIR: In reply to your note of 11th instant, asking for information in relation to the Territory now proposed to be organized out of the Western parts of Kansas and Nebraska, I beg leave to state that, not having seen a copy of the bill, and, therefore, being uninformed as to the extent of the proposed new Territory, I will assume that the Eastern boundary is to be the 108 deg. of longitude West from Greenwich, and the Southern line to be the Northern line of New Mexico. This will include a part of Utah, as well as parts of Kansas and Nebraska.

Nearly the whole of this country, extending six degrees from North to South, and eight from East to West, may properly be termed mountainous. The Rocky Mountain chain, passing through its entire length from North to South, forming a curve to the East, from which branch out numerous spurs, which, in themselves, form a considerable chain. The most important of these are the Black Hills, there being several ranges so called. Some of the highest peaks within the United States, are formed in these ranges, among which are Pike's, Long's, Laramie and Fremont's. Amid these mountain ranges are some fine valleys, among which the most remarkable, perhaps, are the "three parks," which are in fact three extensive valleys, surrounded by the very crests of the Rocky Mountains, where abound some of the sources of some of our most noted rivers. The north fork of the Platte has its source in the north park; the Grand river of the West in the middle park, and the south fork of the Platte and Arkansas rivers rise in the south park. The Green river has its source in the Wind River mountains, flows south, and forming a junction with Grand river, is afterwards called Rio Colorado, which empties into the Pacific ocean, through the Gulf of California. The Sweet Water, one of the principal tributaries of the North Fork of the Platte, also rises in the Wind River mountains, but flows east.

Until within the year just past, there were no white inhabitants in this country, except a few traders and trappers. The principal trading posts were Bent's Fort, on the Arkansas; St. Vrain's Fort, on the waters of the South Fork of the Platte; and Bridgewater's Fort, on the west of Green river; Laramie, once a trading post, was some years since converted into a military establishment, and the same has recently been done with Fort Bridger. Within five or six years, quite a settlement was made in the vicinity of Fort Bridger by the Mormons, but not long since they abandoned it.

Last year the discovery of gold mines on the head-waters of the South Platte induced quite a large number of persons to go out there, a good many of whom remained during the winter, while probably the larger number returned to their homes, intending to go back again in the spring. The number wintering there has been variously estimated at from 500 to 1,000, and those who intend going out in the spring will number many thousands.

As I have before stated, the general character of the country is mountainous, to which the Spanish word Montana would apply very appropriately. It is not and never can be an agricultural country. The fertile land comprises a very small portion of the whole, and even when that is found, it can be made producfive only to a limited extent. While at Fort Laramie, in 1850, I was informed by officers of the army who had been stationed there, that nearly all their crops had been destroyed by hail storms, which visited the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains every year with terrific violence. Aside from this, however, the great altitude of the country would prevent the cultivation of products other than such as are common to high latitudes. Herds of buffaloes frequent the plains along the eastern sides of the Rocky Mountains, but none have ever been found further to the westward. Indeed, there is scarcely any evidence that buffaloes ever crossed that rocky barrier. Their range seems to have been confined almost exclusively to the great valley of the Mississippi.

The mineral resources have been but very partially developed, but there is no doubt of the existence of gold in considerable quantities over a large extent of country. As far as my knowledge extends, the discoveries of gold have thus far been confined to the eastern slope of the mountains, the principle working of the mines having been on the head waters of the South Platte. It has been found, also, as I have been informed, on the North Platte, and on the Arkansas above Bent's Fort. There can be put little doubt, however, from the geological structure of the country, that the Western slope of the mountains will be found richer than the Eastern, and such will be found to be the character of the mineral deposits Southward for some distance into New Mexico, to where the silver and copper mines take the place of the gold.

In this connection it may be well to direct your attention to the importance of providing rules and regulations for the Government of the mines. At this time there is scarcely any nations on the globe with mines of precious metals so extensive as ours, and yet, strange to say, Congress has passed no laws in relation to them, nor has it yet been decided whether Congress has the right to sell or otherwise dispose of the mines. The laws of Spain and Mexico recognise the mines of precious metals as a part of the eminent domain which belongs to the sovereignty and cannot be alienated. The common law of England agrees with this rule in every particular. In the celebrated case of Pollards lessee vs. Hagan et al.; 8 Howard, Supreme Court Reports, the Court decided that Congress could not interfere with the eminent domain even in a Territory, but could hold in trust only for the future State. If this be so with regard to the Territories, the argument would seem to apply with much greater force to the States of the Union. The sovereignty of the State governments, within their respective States is undoubted, and the right of eminent domain can belong only to the sovereign power. In several of the States and all of the Territories the Federal Government is a great land owner—her lands are exempt from taxation by agreement with the State, but in nothing else does she occupy a different position with regard to the rights of ownership, or with regard to the rights of eminent domain from that of any other land proprietor. She may exercise acts of ownership over her property, but can not interfere with the eminent domain—with the sovereignty.

Thus far Congress has in no instance acted in contravention of the principle, nor have many of the States asserted their right to the mines of precious metals found within their borders, though some of them have done so; as, for instance, New York and Pennsylvania. The settlement of these questions is of the greatest importance to the mining interests of the country, and no correct settlement is likely to be had unless they are thoroughly understood.

However this question may be decided with regard to the States, there can be no doubt but Congress may, even as trustee of the future States, adopt such rules and regulations for the management of the mines in the Territories, as may be deemed necessary; and the sooner this is done the better. One thing, and only one, seems to have been determined on, and that is, that the mines shall be left free for all to work without paying a rental to the government. This was certainly a wise and liberal policy, and one that should not be departed from. The laws of Spain, which were adopted entire by Mexico, constitute the most complete mining code in the world, but they provide that a portion of the proceeds of the mine shall be paid over to the Government. After changing them in that particular, they might then be adopted with advantage for the government of our own mines. They are equitable and just, and while they fully protect the mining interests, none of the other great interests of the country are neglected. The lands may be sold, but the minerals are reserved by operation of law, as a part of the eminent domain. Any one may enter the land of another and work a mine, but before doing so he must pay the owner the agricultural or grazing value for so much of the land as may be necessary for carrying on the business.—Thus it will be seen that the rights of all are protected.

Of the Indians found within the proposed Territory, I believe none of them have settled or permanent habitations, but are purely nomadic in their habits. Their numbers are not known with any degree of certainty, but they consist of numerous tribes, known as the Camanches, Kioways, Arrapahoes, Cheyennes, Crows, Sioux, Shoshones or Snakes, and Utahs.

My opinion is that a proper course for the Government to take towards these Indians would be to assign them a small reservation, furnish them with an instructor and the means of cultivating the soil, and then require them to support themselves. If they have settlements, give them the lands they occupy, but in no case give them money annuities or other presents, except such as may be necessary to carry on their farming or agricultural operations. Every one must admit that the system heretofore pursued towards the Indians has proved to be a most lamentable failure. Taking them as a mass, they are not as well off today as they were half a century ago, notwithstanding more than fifty millions of dollars have been expended by the Government in efforts to civilize, to say nothing about the expenditures and exertions of other parties. Instead of civilizing, it has converted the larger portion of them into paupers, who rely on the small sum of money paid to each once or twice a year for subsistence, and which generally draws around them some of the very worst of the whites. Naturally disinclined to labor, they rely on the Government for support, and thus we have gone on year after year building up a vast pauper establishment, without conferring any corresponding benefit.

Our presents attract the cupidity of the whites, and the Indian, having gotten rid of his share, sits down listfully and ekes out a miserable existence until the next payment is made, when the same thing is done over again. Thus there seems to be no likelihood of a termination of this pauper system, but with the extinction of the whole race. Some change is necessary in order to stay their downward course; and in my opinion, the first step to be taken is to teach them to labor. This can only be done by making their subsistence depend on their own exertions. I know of no reason why the government should be required to support the Indians in idleness, while the whites are compelled to labor for a livelihood. At all events, our present system can hardly be changed for the worse, unless it should be determined to increase the money annuities.

In my judgment, the proposed Territory ought to be organized with about the boundaries I have indicated. Although, as stated, its agricultural resources must always be limited, yet the mines will attract a great number of people, and their remoteness from any organized government will force them to adopt an organization for themselves, as was once done in Oregon. This should not be. The benefits of government ought to be brought within the reach of all.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. DENVER, Commis'r.
Hon. A. H. STEPHENS,
House of Representatives.

THE MILITARY TURN OUT TO-DAY.—This morning, at nine o'clock, the entire Infantry force, comprising eight companies of the First Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Militia, Col. J. N. Pritchard, commanding, will turn out to attend the funeral of Col. Francis Lee, of the U. S. A., recently deceased in this city. The regiment will parade at 9 o'clock on Fifth street, the right resting on Pine. The religious ceremonies will take place at the Second Presbyterian Church. The regiment will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, where the body of the deceased will be interred with the formalities customary in the United States Army. The companies that will be out are as follows:

St. Louis Greys, under Lieut. E. Cooper.

National Guards, Co. B, Lt. W. B. Haseltine.

Washington Guards, Co. C, Capt. P. Gorman.

Emmet Guards, Co. D, Capt. Thos. F. Smith.

Washington Blues, Co. E, Capt. Joseph Kelly.

Washington Guards, Co. F. Capt. W. Wade.

Missouri Guards, Co. G. Capt. Geo. W. West.

National Guards, Co. H, Capt. B. Walker.—*St. Louis Herald.*

ORGANIZATION FOR ARIZONA.—The bill for the organization of a Territorial Government for Arizona is about to be reported, and will no doubt pass. The first Governor of the Territory will probably be Major Ben. McCulloh. It is stated that an emigration company for Arizona has been organized, with suitable means for developing the mineral resources of the country and for defence against the Indians. Such an association, under proper management, may do much to promote the speedy settlement and prosperity of the territory.

GARDEN SEEDS FOR SALE.

E. SAYERS, begs leave to inform his friends and the citizens of Utah, that he has on hand for sale, a choice collection of garden seeds, of his own growing, viz:

White sugar and blood-red beet; early york, drumhead and savoy cabbage; long orange and white field carrot; blue surprise, blue imperial and marrowfat pea; large red and yellow onion; also melon, cucumber, lettuce, parsnip, raddish, &c. Sugar cane; improved purple top, ruta baga, white stone and purple top turnip; with a variety of garden seeds, which he will sell on moderate terms, for cash or country produce at his garden.

E. SAYERS,
12th Ward, G. S. L. City.
17--2t

LAW NOTICE.

ALEXANDER WILSON, U. S. Attorney, for Utah Territory, will attend promptly to professional business intrusted to him.

Office with Dr. Forney, Superintendant of Indian affairs, G. S. L. City.
17--tf

SHOSHONE DIALECT.

MR. JOSEPH A. GEBOW, takes this method of informing the public, that a vocabulary of the Snake and Shoshone Dialect is now pubshed, and is ready for sale, containing 16 octavo pages.

All orders addressed to George Hales, at the "Valley Tan" office, will be promptly attended to. Price 50 cents.
16--tf

Mormon Extracts,

Published in the Deseret News, Nov. 1853.

Brigham Young said:—"I have a few remarks to make to the missionaries.—I consider all the elders of this Church, missionaries, and I will here say that every man who is clothed with the Priesthood can magnify it while cultivating the earth, or following any other useful occupation, as well as in preaching the gospel to the nations; for while an elder is diligent, and by his labor produces wheat, corn, and other articles for the sustenance of man and beast, he is administering life and salvation. An elder who magnifies his calling, has a right to bless his land, his fields, his crops, his flocks and herds, his wives and children; he has a right to heal the sick, and cast evil spirits out of man or beast. If any of his family or animals are sick, he has a right to lay hands upon them, and heal them, and to do all things which are right and lawful; but a man without the Priesthood has not the legal right to do these things.

Now, how is it with you, ye elders of Israel? Do you magnify your calling in all these things, or do you take the name of God in vain, and curse, lie, and steal a little? And when the devil gets into your animals, do you partake of the same spirit, and go to fighting them, or do you cast the devil out of them? I leave you to judge."

Jedediah M. Grant said:

"You need not wonder that we raise stout boys in the mountains, for we want children of the right build; we do not want a scrubby breed here. Men of Mormon blood are not afraid to die. The men that tremble, and whose hearts go pitty patty because they have got to die, are not worth a picayune. A man that refuses to walk up in the track, no matter what comes, and steadily press forward, though there should be a lion in the way, he is not of Mormon grit. That was the grit Joseph Smith had; and when he spoke, he spoke by the power of an endless priesthood, which was upon him; and that is the power by which Brigham speaks. When he stood up in the majesty of his priesthood, and rebuked the judges here, I know some of our milk and water folks thought all the fat was in the fire. 'Br. Brigham has gone rather too far; he might have spoken a little milder than he did; I think it would have been much better,' etc. This was the language of some hearts; and I feel to say, damn all such poor pussyism. When a man of God speaks, let him speak what he pleases, and let all Israel say amen."

George A. Smith, said:

"I presume I have talked to you long enough. It is a matter I feel considerable about. I know men are careless, women are careless; and if there is not greater care taken, women will be carried away prisoners, and their children will be murdered if they wander off carelessly and unprotected. I tell you, in a country like this, where women are scarce and hard to get, we have great need to take care of them, and not let the Indians have them.

Walker himself has teased me for a white wife; and if any of the sisters will volunteer to marry him, I believe I can close the war forthwith. I am certain, unless men take care of their women, Walker may supply himself on a liberal scale, and without closing the war either.

In conclusion I will say, if any lady wishes to be Mrs. Walker, if she will report herself to me, I will agree to negotiate the match."

Happiness of Children.—Children may teach us one blessed, one enviable art—the art of being easily happy.—Kind nature has given to them the useful power of accommodation to circumstances which compensates for many external disadvantages, and it is only by injudicious management that it is lost. Give him but a moderate portion of food and kindness, and the peasant's child is happier than the duke's; free from artificial wants, unsaciated by indulgence, all nature ministers to his pleasure; he can carve out felicity from a bit of a hazel twig, or fish for it successfully in a puddle. I love to hear the boisterous joy of a troop of ragged urchins, whose cheap playthings are nothing more than mud, snow, sticks or oyster-shells; or to watch the quiet enjoyment of a half-washed fellow of four or five years old, who sits with a large rusty knife and a lump of bread and bacon at his father's door, and might move the enemy of an alderman.

Ugliness.

Ordinary persons, peradventure, may not have remarked (what may prove a comfort to them) that true ugliness is almost as rare a gift as true beauty; for how very few ill-favored visages do we encounter that possess not some redeeming feature or expression! I have known many an ugly face improve, nay, almost grow handsome, upon acquaintance; and indeed, although beauty may boast of the lavish bounty of nature, ugliness may honestly vaunt of her *plain* dealing. I am far from regarding ugliness in a woman as unfortunate; I rather consider it as an antidote to vanity, and a prompter to the emulation of goodness. And beauty, after all (as wrinkled old maids and "*have beens*" sagely declare), is but skin deep. In my boyhood, I well remember a young man (whom I have often had the pleasure of meeting) whose physiognomical possessions might certainly be classed under the title of ugliness; in sooth, he was an EXTRA-ordinary young man, both as respects his linements and his learning. He was deeply read—pale—*pitted* by the small-pox, and pitied by every female who beheld him. But he had a mind that minded not their impertinent commiseration; and when his conversational talents began gradually to be developed by the genial influence of social converse, his apposite remarks, his critical reading, and his sound arguments, won all the listening senses of his auditors; while insipid beauty was lost in the fluent language of eloquent ugliness. The "pretty men" of the party felt the unintelligible desertion of the fair ones, and glanced cautiously round at their sweet persons, reflected in the mirrors, as they lounged listlessly about, imagining that some alarming revolution had taken place in their collars or cravats, or some rebellious lock had stretched itself ungracefully forth from their close-curled Roman crops or poodles—then finding all in *statu quo*, wildly wondered "what the girls could possibly see in the fellow to pay him so much attention!" while others lisped forth in a voice half strangled by their stocks, "I s'pose the belles are quizzing the Gorgon!" Ugliness hath charms that pass not away like the bloom of a summer flower; therefore, let not ugliness be put of conceit. If there be but wit and good sense behind the repulsive mask, ugliness may even win the favor and countenance of beauty.

A Pen Portrait.

Cincinnati seems to be rivaling some of the New England cities in the way of clerical politicians.—Gurley, one of the candidates for Congress, on the Black Republican and Know Nothings fusion ticket, is a preacher.—Another chap by the name of Walden, who alternately figures in theology and politics, has his full length portrait drawn by the Cincinnati Enquirer as follows:

"The other night he made a flaming political harangue at the fusion meeting in fifth street Market space, and 'out-heroded Herod' in the volume and coarseness of his slander, and the size and weight of his lies against the Democracy. Last Sunday, out in Green township, he mounted the pulpit before a moderately-siz'd congregation, and gave them a preach on religion. With mock mien and in 'holy phrases,' he exhorted in favor of the precepts of the Bible; inveighed against sin; gave the Devil one or two pokes in the ribs; threw one or two holy boulders at the Democratic party; gave the Black Republicans an exalted puff, then reverently dismissed the crowd with a benediction, and stalked out of the house, with one of Camp's best beavers, which he had won of a Democrat in a bet on the last election! He can take the socks off of Parson Brownlow any time as a blackguard, or eclipse Kalloch himself as a hypocrite."

☞ The following is the police drill of Philadelphia, as given by the Transcript of that City. Would it not do for some other longitudes?

A Police Formula.

Attention, Police!
Eyes right!
Handle billies!
Flourish billies!
Crack crowns!
Return billies!
Forward to curbstone!
Stand at ease, against tree box!
Draw segar!
Produce match!
Mouth your segar!
Elevate match!
Puff segar!
Loaf away!
Dismiss for drinks!

Reverse of Fortune—A Sad Tale.—Many visitors to New York will probably remember a fashionable and handsome widow, Mrs. Selina Stinson, who kept a boarding house in Chambers street. A day or two ago she died, in an unoccupied house in Watts street, a victim to intemperance and destitution.

The *Herald* says:

"The history of deceased's latter life is replete with interesting details, showing, as it does, a singular case of reverse of fortune rarely to be met with. At one time Mrs. Stinson's establishment was the most fashionable of the kind in the lower part of the city. Her house was patronized by some of our wealthiest merchants and most distinguished statesmen. Reverse of fortune fell thick and heavily upon the fashionable widow, and in a few years she found herself homeless and penniless. The wine cup had effected her ruin, and caused her to be abandoned by her most intimate friends. Her relatives were applied to for aid, but even they shunned the thing of adversity, and left her to rot and die in obscure misery. Lately Mrs. Stinson had no permanent place of residence. She wandered about the city, seeking food and shelter from those who were utter strangers. Disease followed quickly in the wake of destitution, and a few days ago the unfortunate creature was found dead in the basement of the unoccupied house No. 17, Wattsstreet."

How Spirits get their Creature Comforts.—The spiritual intercourse is certainly enlarging. A spirit not long since waited on Judge Edmonds, and wanted him to take a drink through an earthly medium. The Pawtucket Gazette relates the following incident of spiritual communication, which quite exceeds the Judge's story:

"An enthusiastic believer was relating to a skeptic the spiritual performances to which he could testify, and among other things said that on a certain occasion the spirit of his wife, who had been dead several years, returned to him, and seated herself upon her knee, put her arm around him, and kissed him as much to his gratification as she used to when living.

"You do not mean to say," remarked the skeptic, "that the spirit of your wife really embraced and kissed you?"

"No, not *exactly* that," replied the believer, "but her spirit took possession of the body of a female medium, and through her embraced and kissed me."

A young carpenter having been told that "the course of true love never did run smooth," took his plane under his arm when he went courting.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Depot Quartermaster at Camp Floyd, Utah, till 12 o'clock M., on the 20th day of February, 1859, for cutting and stacking hay for use of the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, as follows: viz.

For Three to six hundred tons in Rush Valley.
" Five to twelve hundred tons at Camp Floyd.
" Three to six hundred tons on Chicken Creek.
" Three to six hundred tons in Sanpete Valley.

In every case the Hay to be stacked in "ricks," of not more than one hundred, nor less than fifty tons, each; and on such grounds as the Depot Quartermaster may direct. The ricks to be enclosed by a fence, so as to be secure from the depredations of stock. The work to be completed by the first of September, 1859.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed.

"Proposals for furnishing Hay."

P. T. TURNLEY,
Captain Q. M's Department.

Depot Quartermaster's Office,
Camp Floyd, Utah,
February 4, 1859.

16--3t

N. B.---"Deseret News," please copy three insertions, and present bill at "Valley Tan" Office for payment.

P. T. TURNLEY,
Captain Q. M's Department.

U. S. Mail Line

From St. Joseph to Great Salt Lake City.

NOTICE is hereby given that passengers will not be carried by us on any section of this mail route until further notice, and that the agents and conductors on the route are positively forbidden from taking passengers, on any conditions whatever.

J. M. HOCKADAY & CO.,
Feb. 14, 1859. By P. K. Dotson, Agent.

LIQUORS!

BEING desirous of closing out our extensive stock of liquors, we will hereafter sell the best St. Louis Rectified Whisky, at three dollars and fifty cents per gallon. Other liquors in proportion.

MILLER, RUSSEL & CO.

16--tf

HAND-IN-HAND BAKERY

LOOK HERE EVERYBODY!

THE Subscriber has now in full opertion a new Oven, and flatters himself that he can please the taste of the public generally with a good an article of light bread, cakes, pies; and a variety of crackers, &c. &c., as can be produced in any establishment in this City, or elsewhere.

Give me a call, and be your own judges.

Terms moderate. Wedding cakes made to order.

Parties supplied on short notice, by

DANIEL GRENIG,
Next door south of the California Hotel, Main Street.
15--3t

NEW GOODS.

JUST received a full stock of Staple GOODS, selected expressly for this market.

1-tf GILBERT & GERRISH.

SALT LAKE HOUSE.

JAMES TOWNSEND,—Proprietor.

Prices of Board.

Board and Lodging per week,	$12 50
Board, (without Lodging,)	10 00
Board, per day,	2 50
Supper, Breakfast and Lodging,	2 00
Single meal,	1 00
Animals, per night, hay and grain,	2 00

Payments to be made in advance.
15--3m

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

A TERM of the United States District Court, for the Second Judicial District, of the Territory of Utah, will be held at the City of Provo, in said District. Commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1859.

JOHN CRADLEBAUGH
15--3t Judge 2nd Judicial District, U. T.

L. & A. CARR,

WHOLESALE

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

No. 49 Main Street,

ST. LOUIS MO.

KEEP constantly on hand, all the spelling books, arithmetics, grammars, geographies, philosophies, reading books, histories, dictionaries, &c., now in use, which they offer at the LOWEST PRICES.

Their stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STATIONERY,

BLANK BOOKS,

PRINTING AND WRITING PAPER,

Has been selected with the greatest care, and is equal to any in the West. Having an

EXTENSIVE BINDERY,

Attached to their establishment, they are prepared to manufacture all kinds of Blank Books to order, and at the shortest notice.

14--tf

MOUNT VERNON HOTEL,

AT

CAMP FLOYD, UTAH TERRITORY.

CHARLES HARRISON,

PROPRIETOR.

TRAVELERS and boarders can always be accommodated with the best the market affords, and neat and comfortable appartments.

P. S. Farmers will be paid the highest cash price for all kinds of country produce.

12--tf

MILLER, RUSSELL & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GROCERIES, HATS AND CAPS,

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.

THEIR stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:

Tea,	Coffee,	Chewing Tobacco,
Sugar,	Spice,	Smoking Tobacco,
Powder,	Shot,	Playing Cards,
Pepper,	Mace,	Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,	Caps,	&c., &c.

Pale Cognac Brandy,	Monongahela Whisky,
Dark do do	Bourbon do
New York do	Rectified do
Gin,	Port Wine.

FANCY GROCERIES.

French Mustard,	Mixed Pickles,
Durham do	Assorted do
Assorted Jams,	do Gherkins,
do Jellies,	Piccolilli,
do Syrups,	Pickled Onions,
do Cordials,	Tomato Catsup,
Brandy Peaches,	Walnut Catsup,
do Cherries,	Mushroom Catsup,
do Pears,	Cayenne Pepper,
Asssorted West India Preserves,	Cellery Seed,
	Spanish Olives,
Rhubarb Pie Fruit,	Pepper Sauce,
Peach do	Assorted Sauce,
Apple do	do Nat. Preserves,
Flumb do	Capers Capottes,
Raspberry do	Natural Pres'ed Pines,
Gooseberry do	Roast Turkey,
Blackberry Brandy,	Roast Chicken,
Raspberry Brandy,	String Beans,
Fresh Lobster,	Green Peas,
Pickled do	do Corn,
Fresh Clams,	Assorted Herbs,
Mince Meat,	do Sweetmeats,
Sausage Meat,	Natural Preserved Peaches,
Fresh Cauliflower,	
Pickled do	Nat'l Preserved Strawberries,
Worcestershire Sauce,	
Stoughton Bitters,	Natural Preserved Damsons,
Fresh Salmon.	
Fresh Tomatoes,	Mushrooms.
French Pickles,	Asparagrus,
Hostetter Bitters,	Tarrigon Vinegar,
Boker's do	Fields' Oysters,
Le Drard's do	Cove do
Royal Windsor do	Pine Apple Cheese,
Maraschino,	Olive Oil,
Curacco,	Assorted Candies,
Absynth,	Raisins,
Scotch Ale,	Almonds,
London Porter,	English Walnuts,
Scheidam Schnapps,	Brazil Nuts,
Golden Grape Cognac,	Figs,
Old Virginia Peach Brandy,	Dates,
	Prunes,
Mountain Dew Whisky,	Pecans,
	Crackers,
Family Supplies,	Cracknells,
Morning Call,	E. D. Cheese,
Indian Queen Maderia,	

also a large and well selected stock of

Clothing,	Hats and Caps,
Gents Boots & Shoes,	Hardware,
Ladies Shoes,	Notions,
Woolen Gloves,	Hosiery,
do Mitts,	Buck Gloves,
do Scarfs,	do Mitts,
Stationery, &c.,	do Gauntletts,

All of which they offer upon the lowest terms for cash or country produce.

G. S. L. City, Dec. 1st, 1858 6tf

A CARD.

G. S. L. City, Nov. 6,

The undersigned would most respectfully inform the citizens of Utah that they are still doing business at their old and well known stand in Great Salt Lake City, where the most desirable goods, adapted to the wants of the people, may always be found. They have established a house at Camp Floyd, where the same style of goods as kept here may be had at the same uniform rates. It may be an object for those travelling south, to know that they can procure their supplies at Camp Floyd, at the same prices as they are sold at in this city.

Thankful for former patronage extended by the people of this Territory, they would respectfully ask a continuance of the same.

LIVINGSTON, KINKEAD, &

In the course of ten days we shall be able to inform our friens with certainty concerning our trains expected. 1-tf L. K.

$10 REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from West Mountain (Lewis' Ranche) one roan Horse, branded JR on the near shoulder. The above reward will be given for his return.

10—tf RADFORD CABOT, &

FOR SALE,

LAGER Beer and Ale, in lots to suit purchasers. Manufactured by ... Co. RADFORD, CABOT & CO.

10—tf

FOR SALE,

ONE Thousand head of Sheep to suit purchasers. I will take in exchange for them, wheat, oats, and barley.

CHARLES MOGO,
10—tf Hot Spring Brewery.

D. W. BAYLIES & SON, WATCH MAKERS,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of this City, and Camp Floyd, that they have just received from the East, a large assortment of Watch material, and will promptly repair any watches or other jewelery, committed to their care. ... Stebbins, at the Store of Livingston, Kinkead & Co., their Agent at Camp Floyd, and will promptly ... and receive all watches placed in his hands, ... charge, for carriage.

G. S. L. City, January 3rd, 1859.
10—tf

CHAS. MAURICE SMITH

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

S. M. BLAIR,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR *AT LAW.*

Office—Council House st., opposite Miller & ... store.

LAW OFFICE.

W. J. M'CORMICK. T. S. WILLIAMS.

McCORMICK & WILLIAMS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Practice in all the courts of the Territory, and especially in the U. S. District Courts, and Supreme Court. They will give efficient attention to all professional engagements.

OFFICE—West side of East Temple st., ... Miller, Russel & Co.'s store.

G. S. L. City, Nov. 6, 1858.

Missouri Republican and N. Y. Herald will publish 3 months daily, and send bill to this office.

RADFORD, CABOT & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, INDIAN GOODS, ETC.,

At the old stand of Mr. Howard, Great Salt Lake City.

1-6m

WAGONS.

A FEW light kanyon wagons for sale by 1-tf GILBERT & GERRISH.

BILLIARDS.

THE EMPIRE, Billiard Saloon, J. M. WALLACES, (up stairs,) between Post Office, and Gilbert and Gerrish's Store, is open for visitors.

The tables are new and perfect, and no pains spared to make it an agreeable resort for gentlemen ... the excercise of this healthy and agreeable recreation.

2—tf.

EMPIRE SALOON.

THE BAR is now furnished with a large and choice lot of liquors, wines, &c., purchased with great care, and to which the attention of those desiring WHOLESOME refreshments is called. 2—tf JOHN M. WALLACE.

WANTED:

A FEW good Mules in exchange for good Working Cattle. Apply to

2 tf GILBERT & GERRISH.

HOT SPRING BREWERY.

WE will endeavor to furnish superior Malt Liquors of the above establishment in quantities to suit purchasers.

X.X.X. ALE, PORTER, and our unrivalled ... furnished to customers either at the Brewery, or ... Beer Saloon in Camp Floyd.

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF TRAVELLERS. We have opened Dining Rooms at the Brewery, where meals can be procured at all hours.

We have secured a good supply of hay and ... an attentive hostler is ready to take care of ...

OUR PRICES, in consequence of the high ... provisions and the difficulty of procuring them ... follows:

Single meals, - - -
Supper breakfast and lodging, -
For animals, for a single feed of hay, per head
" " hay and grain,

and double those prices for feed over night.

N. B. The highest cash prices paid for ... and for produce of all kinds delivered at the ...

MOGO, BURR ...
Hot Springs, Point of Mountain, South ...

COW STRAYED.

ON the 23d October last, a small light red COW, white face, and a thick ... around her horns, horns small; was giving ... think she was branded Attwood on the ... not certain. Please bring her to Curtis E. B... ward, G. S. L. City, opposite the School H... well rewarded.

LOOK HERE.

A BOOK entiled "THE MISSOURI ... BOOK" has been borrowed from the office of ... Hartnett, Secretary of State. He earnestly requests the person having it to return it without delay.

WORK CATTLE.

100 YOKE of Work Cattle in good working condition, for sale by

1-tf GILBERT & GERRISH.

MILLER, RUSSEL & CO.

Wholesale and retail dealers in

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC GROCERIES,

Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps,

HARDWARE, WINES, LIQUORS AND ... and outfitting goods generally, are now receiving the most complete stock of goods in their line that has been brought to this Territory, which they offer at a low figure, for Cash or Country Produce.

1-tf